

A new *Euzophera* species from Turkey (Pyralidae : Phycitinae)

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Summary

Euzophera fibigerella sp. n. is described and the male genitalia are figured. An introduction is given in reference to the subfamily Phycitinae Zeller and the genus *Euzophera* Zeller.

Zusammenfassung

Euzophera fibigerella sp. n. wird beschrieben und das männliche Kopulationsorgan wird abgebildet. Eine Einleitung wird gegeben in bezug auf die Subfamilie Phycitinae Zeller und das Genus *Euzophera* Zeller.

Resumé

Description de *Euzophera fibigerella* sp. n. Les genitalia du mâle sont représentés et une introduction est donnée par rapport à la sous-familie Phycitinae Zeller et au genre *Euzophera* Zeller.

Introduction

The Phycitinae Zeller, 1839 form a very large subfamily within the Pyralidae. The highest concentrations of species can be found in dry-hot eremial regions but in the tropics and subtropics they are also well represented. The subfamily Phycitinae has a worldwide distribution. The only character which they have in common is the absence of vein r_5 in the forewing. The frenulum is a long firm spine in both sexes.

The subfamily Phycitinae can be divided in 4 tribes, one of which is subdivided in two subtribes :

1. Cryptoblabini Roesler, 1968
2. Phycitini Agenjo, 1958
 - 2a. Phycitina Agenjo, 1958
 - 2b. Acrobasiina Agenjo, 1958

3. Cabniini Roesler, 1968
4. Anerastiini Hasenfuss, 1960

The genus *Euzophera* Zeller, 1867 forms a part of the so-called trifine Acrobasiina in which in the hindwing m_3 completely coincides with m_2 . The trifinity has to be understood as a progressing development from the quadrifinity. It is not an important systematic character: in the Cryptoblabini, Phycitini and Anerastiini both quadrifine and trifine species do occur.

45 species of *Euzophera* occur in the Palearctic region (Roesler, 1973) and the genus has a worldwide distribution. The labial palps are short and often strongly uprised. In the hindwing s_c and r_1 are at least half stalked. The antennae of the male are medially without excrescences and the culcita is, if present, simply built without 3-dimensional scales. None of the Acrobasiina has a scale bush behind the basal antennal segment.

Euzophera fibigerella sp. n.

HOLOTYPE ♂, Turkey, Prov. Gaziantep, 16 km NE Kadirli, 700 m, 10.VII.1987, leg. M. Fibiger, GP 3125 Ass in coll. ZMA Amsterdam.

DESCRIPTION. *External characters* (fig. 1). Exp. 17 mm, forewing 8 mm. Frons flatly curved, adjacently scaled, without a cone of scales. Proboscis entirely rudimentary. Labial palps slightly upcurved, 1,5 ×



Fig. 1. Holotype ♂, *Euzophera fibigerella* sp. n., Turkey, Prov. Gaziantep, 16 km NE Kadirli, 700 m, 10.VII.1987 (leg. M. Fibiger).

eye diameter and roughly scaled ; 3rd segment D $3 \times$ eye diameter. Maxillary palps small and slender and $0.75 \times$ third segment of the labial palps. Scapus slightly swollen and $1.5 \times$ longer than wide. Antennae $0.8 \times$ forewing length, filiform and pubescent, indistinctly banded with light brown. Forewing $3 \times$ longer than wide and rather sharp at the apex (± 80). Ground-colour tawny yellowish, surface irregularly covered with light brown scales, postmedial line visible, running from $5/6$ of the costa parallel to the termen downwards till it reaches the inner border. Hindwing ground-colour tawny yellowish, covered with fine brown scales except for the base of the wings.

Genitalia (fig. 2). Uncus A-formed, triangular, not extended at base and with a rather sharply ending apex. Scaphium reaching beyond top of uncus. Gnathos bottle-formed with a rounded top, $\pm 0.5 \times$ uncus length, lateral gnathos components list-formed, somewhat swollen at base and terminally ending in sharp hook. Tegumen with relatively slender medial parts and rather bluntly ending laterally. Anellus U-formed, plumply built with lateral components which are swollen, bent towards one another and provided with some hairs.

Costa of valve with list-like enforcement ending before distal end of valve. Length of valve, measured from the medial beginning of the costa till the middle of the distal top of the valve, $3 \times$ the width. Proximally just under the costa of the valve lies a knot provided with some hairs. Vinculum V-formed, long drawn out. Aedeagus characteristic, compactly built, well-sclerotized and a little longer than uncus : the greatest width is about half the length. Small excavation at the side where ductus ejaculatorius becomes visible. Numerous little cornuti forming a triangle, the tip of which is directed to the rounded proximal end of aedeagus and reaching halfway of its total length. Culcita absent.

The different shape of the right valve in fig. 2, of which only the outlines are drawn, is due to a little distortion during preparation.

Female. Unknown.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. So far only known from the province Gaziantep in Turkey.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. Named after the collector Mr. Michael Fibiger, who collected in Turkey, apart from his specialty Noctuidae, many Pyralidae among which several of great interest.

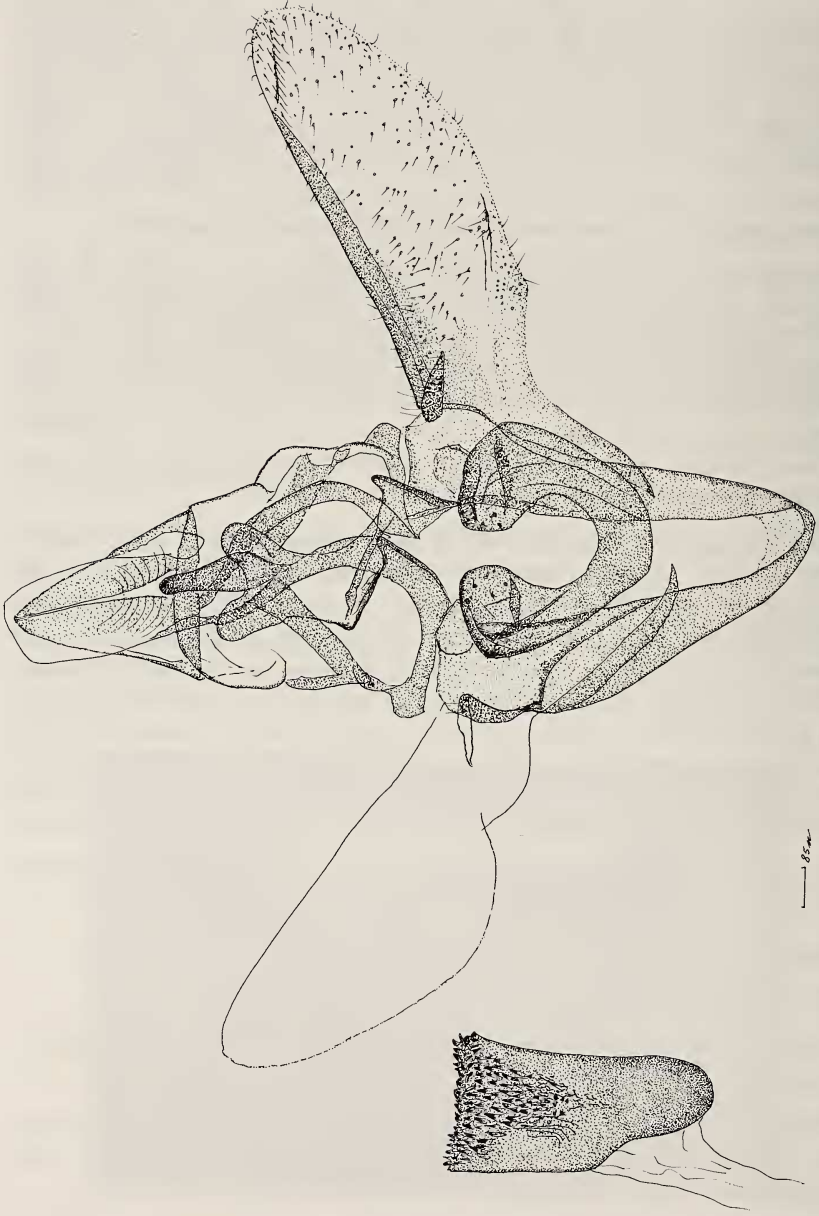


Fig. 2. Holotype ♂, *Euzophera fibigerella* sp. n., genitalia.

Discussion and conclusion

Only the male and none of the early stages, nor the biology of *Euzophera fibigerella* sp. n., is known. This is often the case with Phycitine moths. However, the very distinctive male genitalia justify the description of the new *Euzophera* species. The discovery of a fresh male and of the hitherto unknown female remain highly desirable.

Acknowledgements

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References

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